

A Notable County History

A HISTORY OF ORANGE COUNTY, VA.: From Its Formation in 1734 (O. S.) to the End of Reconstruction, 1870. Compiled mainly from Original Records. With a Brief Sketch of the Beginnings of Virginia, a Summary of Local Events to 1907, and a Map. By W. W. Scott, State Law Librarian, Member of the State Historical Society, and for ten years State Librarian of Virginia, Richmond, Va.: Everett-Waddey Company, 1907.

This handsome volume, which we have read with keen interest from cover to cover, is admirable alike in matter and manner, and Mr. Scott (to use the fine old Roman phrase) "deserves well of the State in having made a contribution of such signal value to the history not merely of his native county, but of the whole Commonwealth.

The author possesses, indeed, in eminent degree the qualities most conducive to the successful production of a work of this kind. He has undertaken, from first to last, his pages afford irrefragable proof that his industry has been persistent in mastering the county records, and that to the trained methods of a determined student, he has added, with a special genuine enthusiasm, his own work, that no mere compiler could ever counterfeit.

"County histories" are apt to be, for the most part, either arid compilations from records made by narrow dry-as-dusts, or florid rechauffés of unsupported traditions, in which poverty of facts is compensated in the wealth of imagination fired by local pride.

But there is nothing of either here. As we have indicated, Mr. Scott writes with the enthusiasm of "an Orange county man," proud of his historic birthright, but in case after case (witness his relentless exhortation of the local despoilers of church property, and his record of the burning of the negro woman, Eve, and the beheading, after his being hanged, of the negro murderer, Peter, both by order of the court), his pages evidence an absolute candor and fearlessness that "compel at once the respect and confidence of his readers."

In his preface, which is a model of good sense and good taste, he tells us that he has been advised by judicious and well-meaning friends to omit some of these more shocking details, "but," he adds simply, "I have not been able to take this view, but, by a bold attempt at writing history to suppress the truth."

Such is the spirit of Bishop Stubbs, of Edward Freeman, of John Richard Green and their present disciples, with whom Mr. Scott may claim close intellectual and moral kinship in spirit and in methods.

It would be manifestly idle within the limits of a mere newspaper notice to essay an adequate review of a volume so replete with valuable historical data and curious local detail, but we can, at any rate, attempt to give our readers in outline some notion of the scope and contents of the work.

The sequence of chapters, the author warns us at the outset, is "far from chronological," which is the ideal sequence, but the best he could devise, as his prime purpose was to group together in each chapter facts, however far apart in time, "relating to the same general subject."

So deciding he has, in our opinion, evaded sound discretion, the result being a clear, well-ordered narrative, that does not weary and perplex the general reader by compelling him to skip back and forth, and to get into focus for himself the significant illustrative of the "age and body of the time."

The first chapter is a succinct sketch of "the beginnings of Virginia," followed (in chapter II) by an intensely interesting account of the "Genesis of Orange,"—once a principality in extent, embracing in her limits five prosperous States of the Union and parts of two others.

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CASE AFTER CASE

Plenty More Like This in Richmond.

Scores of Richmond people can tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills. Many happy citizens make a public statement of his experience. Here is a case of it. What better proof of merit can be had than such endorsement?

Mrs. A. M. Tomlinson, 513 1/2 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills with most satisfactory results. My kidneys had been troubling me for some time, and I had severe pains through my sides and kidney regions, accompanied by a dull, beating down aching and a feeling of all gone weakness across the small of my back. I doctored a great deal, but nothing seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. My attention was finally called to Doan's Kidney Pills, and I procured a box at Jones & Minor Drug Company. I took them according to directions, and they entirely cured me of the complaint. I give Doan's Kidney Pills my indorsement without any hesitancy. I know of others who have used them with the same satisfactory results."

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Seventy-seven for Colds and GRIP

While Humphrey's Seventy-seven is a grand remedy for Colds; for the cure of Grip it is a wonder; from the first aching, creepy, chilly, feverish moment to the most violent bone racking case of Grip, Seventy-seven is the remedy par excellence.

"77" is for Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the prevention of Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphrey's Home Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

split became intense and the manoeuvres much involved. "Tantum vidi," but the remembrance remains fragrant!

However, it is scarcely fair to "pick out the plums," sorely tempted as we are.

Then comes the remarkable chapter entitled "Crimes and Punishments," which Mr. Scott's "well-meaning friends" advised him to omit, to whose suggestions we are glad he had the robust common-sense to turn a deaf ear. To civilized men and women of our time, it is certainly horrible to read that "Tom, a negro belonging to John Baylor," was in 1787 put to death "for stealing goods of the value of 25 cents." But it must be remembered that cases even more barbarous can be cited from the records of the mother country at the time! Mr. Scott's laconic comment is, "stealing and such modern trifles 'came high' in those days, and 'Madison, Sr., was the president judge!'"

To the "Orange Humane Society," a chapter is devoted, and we hazard little in saying that the account of it given by the author will prove to present Virginia readers, save, perhaps, a very few special students, their first information as to the genesis of this noble benefaction. The Society, though not incorporated until 1811, really owed its being (as the French say) to the munificent bequest of one William Monroe, of whom we hear as early as 1713, when he "proved his importation" into the colony from Great Britain before the County Court, in order to secure his "head-right," to take up fifty acres of land in the county, still given at the time as a sort of bounty (just as in the earliest days of the colony) to all bona-fide immigrants. Monroe evidently "flourished," but we hear nothing more of him until 1769, when his will was proved, and "by its terms his whole estate, after the death of his wife, was devoted to the cause of education—the principal to be kept intact, and the interest only to be expended in "the education of poor children."

The executors, fearing for certain reasons that the will was void, invested the proceeds in the purchase of land, and reinvested the interest from year to year, but made no application of the latter to educational purposes until 1811, when, by act of Legislature, the "Orange Humane Society" was incorporated, and the county court authorized to appoint in the ensuing March, and every four years thereafter, twelve trustees, in whom should be vested this "Monroe fund," together with the proceeds of the sale of the glebe lands of the disestablished church, the interest on the whole amount to be appropriated to the education of the poor children alone of the county. The trustees of this consolidated fund were selected from the foremost citizens of the county, and it is evident that the Society did good work. At that time the county was in the hands of the "General Literary Fund of Virginia," a Board of School Commissioners entrusted with disbursing the proceeds from this "Literary Fund" for the education of the poor, and after a time Governor James Barbour, who was not only president of the "Humane Society," but "protagonist" of the "Literary Fund," suggested, and his suggestion was adopted, that the "Trustees of the Humane Society" should also be appointed by the county "School Commissioners," that the Trustees and Commissioners were one and the same. Thus all the funds for the education of the poor were consolidated under one management, and the usual friction between rival bodies engaged in the same work avoided.

How wisely and efficiently the funds were managed we see from the letter of Governor Barbour to John S. Pendleton (p. 142), but our readers must follow the story of the dwindling and well-nigh final extinction of Monroe's noble benefaction. "It seems," says our author, "the irony of fate that this fund earned in the sweat of his face by a man imported here as an indentured servant, who could neither read nor write, and to him dedicated to the education of children as indigent as he had been, should have so dwindled that there is hardly a beneficiary of it in the county to-day; and that probably there is not a score of people now living who ever heard of William Monroe, the philanthropist, whose obscure grave in Greene county lies in flagrant neglect."

Surely, it would seem, as Mr. Scott suggests, but a pious duty that the Supervisors of Orange and Greene, both counties recipients for so many years of his bounty, should mark by some appropriate shaft or tablet the last resting place of this Virginia "Worthy," who gave his all that the youth of his lowly estate might not be handicapped as he had been in the race of life.

Orange played but a small part in the War of 1812 (denounced by New England as "Madison's War"), yet, as the author points out, it is a curious coincidence that during this war one of Orange, James Madison, was the Chief Executive of the Nation, while another, James Barbour, was Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

As to the "Mexican War," there is nothing in the records to indicate that the men of Orange as an organized body bore any part in it, yet it is again interesting to note that another son of Orange, "Old Rough and Ready," as Zachary Taylor was called by his soldiers, was the chief hero of that war.

But it is when the author reaches "the War Period" (for to Virginia "the war" can never mean but one period—namely, the Civil War) that the book attains its climax—at least, so it will seem to the men and women who lived through the stress and storm and all the mournful glory of that heroic time.

In the Presidential election of 1850 Orange was almost equally divided as to Union and Secession sentiment, a majority for the "States Rights" party being but 38 out of a total vote of 91. But whether "Unionists" or "Secessionists," these men of Orange had in common with the blood the spirit and resolve of the revolutionary stress and

when Abraham Lincoln, in April of '61, called for proclamation for 5,000 men to coerce the Southern States, the Union sentiment dissolved in a night, and the grand old county presented an unbroken front to the threat of invasion. So it was everywhere, from the mountains to the sea, Virginia had pledged earnestly for the preservation of the Union, but when these pleas were answered by such a proclamation, like Macbeth, her "voice was in her sword." Cold, indeed, must be the heart of any Virginia man of any patriot, that does not thrill at the instances given in Mr. Scott's sober and simple narrative of the constancy and self-abnegation and splendid heroism of his people during those four years of war.

Ab uno disce omnes," as the great Roman poet sings: "For some years prior to the war, Colonel James Manigault owned and resided at 'Fascati,' near Somerset. He was an ardent 'old line' Whig, and an enthusiastic lover of the Union of the States. A son of the break of the five-pointed military age, and three daughters, the eldest having lately been married to Colonel Edward T. H. Warren, of Harrisonburg, who afterwards became colonel of the Tenth Virginia Infantry. His eldest son, Edward, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, who was teaching school in Rome, Ga., came to Virginia in command of a company and attained to the rank of colonel. He was seven times wounded during the war."

"Colonel Warren, the son-in-law, was killed in battle. The second son, James Watson, lately graduated from the University, joined the Albemarle Light Horse, Second Virginia Cavalry, was chosen first lieutenant, and was killed in battle near Richmond during Sheridan's raid. The next son, known as Hilleary, was a doctor, and received an appointment as assistant surgeon in one of Ashby's regiments. So much beloved was he by the soldiers that he was prevailed on to accept a captaincy of one of the companies. He was killed leading a charge near Roanoke, in Madison county, almost in sight of his home. The next son, George, and the youngest, David, were members of the Gordonsville Grays. David was the first man to be added in the 'Chickadee' Infantry, so badly known at Munson's Hill, in 1861 that he was disabled for active service for the rest of the war, and died soon after the war from the effects of his wounds. George was killed in battle in the Valley. He was introduced into both houses of the Legislature, and was seven times wounded, and Tandy in every battle with his regiment from the beginning to the end of the war."

"When a friend called to condole with the father of these soldiers, after the battle of Gaines's Mill, the brave old man said to him: 'Ah, Mr. W., I wish I had a million sons, even though they all had to go the same way!'"

Surely, so long as Virginia can point to examples such as these, she needs no stirring page of history to teach her children the lessons of valor and incorruptible patriotism that make men strong to meet with unshaken front the very stroke of fate.

Of the contents of the other chapters dealing with "Reconstruction, 1865 to 1870," "Local and Statistical, 1870 to 1907," "Miscellaneous" items not susceptible of grouping under a topical title, as well as those containing most interesting "Biographical Sketches" of distinguished citizens of Orange, and of her "Historic and Other Homes," our limited space forbids any mention further than to say that we have read them all with keen pleasure and profit.

Of the last chapter, entitled "Being a Personal Retrospect," we have but one complaint to make—there is not enough of it. From first line to last, it is all simply delightful, but there is one modest sentence in it, which we dare say will make Mr. Scott's descendants (and may such good old Virginia stock be in the land) proud of him, and than all his well-worn honors as scholar and litterateur: "I saw General Robert E. Lee when he passed through Orange, April 22, 1861, and I ran off the next day and joined the Montpelier Guard, then a volunteer company." "I am not perfect," says the author, "but I do not tell you, but we happen to know that he was then sixteen!"

Fifty he closes his work: "I remember this old Commonwealth in her peaceful happiness before the war; in her majesty during the war; in her defeat and humiliation afterwards. Thank God! I see her in 1907, peaceful, prosperous, hopeful, recalling with proud emotions the memory of Pocahontas and John Smith at Jamestown, and celebrating with joyous acclaim the three-hundredth anniversary of her settlement."

The Appendices of which Mr. Scott humorously says, "there are so many that I look for criticism that the book has appendicitis!" evidence most painstaking research and are of solid value, especially Appendix E, containing a roster of the officers and men from the county who were active participants in the Revolution, by far the most complete that has ever been compiled.

The book is filled with exquisitely executed photographs of the "Historic and Other Homes" of Orange, and its general mechanical execution reflects the highest credit on the Richmond publishers (Everett Waddey Company). It is printed in fine open type on paper of antique finish, and bound simply and tastefully without the usual abomination of "loud" gilding, bearing most aptly on the title of the "Golden Horseshoe" of Spotswood's tramontane ride, with its motto, "The running tide" should be "The Orange Humane Society." Instead of "Crimes and Punishments," and on p. 181, "retire" should have no accent on the last "e."

As to style, Mr. Scott, as is well

What It Has Done

For others it will do for you. This is the reasonable promise for Hood's Sarsaparilla to all victims of the grip. It rids the blood of the grip, creates an appetite, aids digestion and builds up the whole system.

"After the Grip I was all rundown, and felt so tired I could hardly get about the house. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a few days I was again well, and I had a good appetite and gained in health and strength."—H. C. Hunter, Cuba, Parkersville, N. Y.

"Four Weeks of Grip was my sad experience. I was very weak and unable to work. Being urged to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and in ten days I could work again well, and I had a good appetite and gained in health and strength."—H. C. Hunter, Cuba, Parkersville, N. Y.

known throughout the Commonwealth, possessed the practiced hand," and writes with a simplicity and directness refreshing in these days of turgid and tawdry rhetoric, while again and again his easily-flowing narrative is illumined by the lambent play of a delicious humor that draws no whit from the "dignity of history."

The book is, in our judgment, a model of what a "county history" should be, and as the work of a painstaking historian once a gallant soldier (for the lad that "ran away" on April 23rd, '61, was at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, '65), who in after years became one of the most trenchant editors in the State, affords conclusive proof of the truth of Don Quixote's dictum that "the pen never yet dulled the lance, nor the lance the pen."

W. GORDON McCABE.

Also a large number of smaller sizes in fine Sarouks, Labrizes, Antique Iranes and Cabeston.

Persian Tabriz, 12.9x10. Silky Afgan Bokhara, 9x7.9. Persian Mahal, 12.7x8.7. Fine Sariki, 14.2x9.10. Persian Khorosan, 13x10.1. Royal Kermanshah, 14.6x10.10. Antique Shiriz Silky, 10.3x5. Antique Yomuth Bokhara, 9.6x4.11.

Another Important Sale This Week in Japanese Carved Furniture

Consisting of Cabinets, Teakwood Stands, Chairs, Screens and Beads Curtains. These goods from Jamestown Fair. Must be sold at once, absolutely without reserve.

1205 East Main Street.

Do Not Miss This Opportunity

SOME PROPOSED LEGISLATION

AN ANALYSIS, By LEWIS H. MACHEN.

NO subject will receive greater attention by the Legislature this session than that of the public roads. There were 100 bills introduced on this subject, and 100 of them will be taken up by the Legislature.

SENATOR SIMS has presented a bill, known as the "Public Road Bill," which provides that whenever the local road authorities propose to permanently improve any main traveled public road, they may apply to the State Highway Commission for State aid. The commissioner, if he approve the application, shall specify the material to be used and may make changes in location and grades. A second application is provided for, as in the existing law, concerning the convict road force, upon the receipt of which the commissioner shall advertise for bids for two weeks in a newspaper published at the county seat of such county for the contract of such road, and shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, provided the amount of the bid is not in excess of the cost estimated by the commissioner.

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Auction Special Sale Auction TO-MORROW (Monday) from 11 A. M. in Oriental Rugs and Carpets Modern & Antique

Persian Tabriz, 12.9x10. Silky Afgan Bokhara, 9x7.9. Persian Mahal, 12.7x8.7. Fine Sariki, 14.2x9.10. Persian Khorosan, 13x10.1. Royal Kermanshah, 14.6x10.10. Antique Shiriz Silky, 10.3x5. Antique Yomuth Bokhara, 9.6x4.11.

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1205 East Main Street.

Do Not Miss This Opportunity

Stock Yards Opens Wednesday. An heretofore announced in The Times-Dispatch, the Southern Stock Yards Company will open its doors for business on Wednesday, when the first sale will be held. This is the largest establishment of its kind in the United States next to Chicago and St. Louis, and will bring to the city an army of buyers and sellers.

Two Alarms, But No Fire. An alarm of fire turned in yesterday afternoon from a Box Alarm proved to be unnecessary, for when the engine companies No. 1 and 2 responded at Twenty-fifth and Vesuvius Streets they found only a foul chimney. A still alarm was turned in yesterday morning from Murphy's stable in Twenty-third Street near Broad. The blaze was very small, and was put out with a hand extinguisher.

MALCONTENTS RETURNING Several Men Who Left Cedar Works Apply There For Reinstatement. Due to the fact that quite a number of the employees of the lathing department walked out from the Cedar Works Friday, the company found it necessary to lay off a few more temporarily yesterday.

Miss Taylor Opens Course of Lectures on Bible This Afternoon. Miss Amy Manning Taylor, beginning to-morrow, will conduct a Bible conference, continuing for two weeks, in the lecture-room of the Second Baptist Church, at 4 P. M.

Little Margaret Denna Anderson, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. F. E. Anderson, of No. 808 Everett Street, died at 12 o'clock last night. She had been ill only two days.

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The best time to buy Stoves is right now, because we will not keep a single heater over to next season, and have, therefore, cut prices all to pieces. Think of a full nickel trimmed self-heater, with using glass doors and nine-inch fire pit, selling for \$9, set up in your house ready for you to start the fire. This is a regular \$18 value.

We also have a line of fine Western Heaters, in both base-burners and hot-blasts, that will heat four rooms easily with almost half the amount of coal.

Think what this means. If you now have two or four separate fires and you use eight tons of coal at \$6.50 (\$52.00), and you can use one of our centre-draft base-burners, using only five tons, you save three tons of coal, that is \$36.50, making \$19.50. In two seasons only you save in the price of coal alone \$39.00; enough to pay the entire cost of the stove, besides the annoyance of tending four fires.

Come in and let us talk over your heating troubles. Remember, every heating stove we have must go—every one of them—and we start cutting prices right now.

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you'll find nothing quite so good as the Bitters in fact, its wonderful success during the past 34 years has been due to its ability to cure when other remedies had failed. One bottle of the celebrated

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will convince you beyond all doubt that it cures indigestion, biliousness, dyspepsia, poor appetite, headache, heartburn, colds and malaria, fever and ague. Try it without delay.

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Headquarters for Fine China, Cut Glass, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, and House Furnishing Goods

Price Per Bottle \$1.50. ALSO SOLD BY THE GALLON. SOLE OWNER OF THE ABOVE BRAND.

Tom More, bottled in bond, 4's; Old Taylor, 5's; Paul Jones, 4's; Old Taylor, 4's; Highspire, 5's; Schenley, 4's; Wilson, 5's; Pepper, bottled in bond, 5's; Sherwood, 4's; Monogram, 5's; Gibson's, our own bottling, 5's; Certified, 4's; Old A. Keller's, 4's; Mellwood, 5's; Criterion, 4's; Nelson's, 5's; Gibson, bottled in bond, 5's.

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